†† lineis abdominalibus distinctis, cariniformibus.
Anadastus, n. gen.
(type *L. cambodiæ*, Crotch).
††† lineis abdominalibus impressis divaricatis. *Stenodastus*, n. gen.
(type *L. melanosterna*).

d. Elytrorum apicibus *mucronatis*.
(† lineis abdominalibus nullis) ..... *Stenolanguria*, Fowler
(type *S. tricolor*, Fowler).
forcipatis ..... *Meristobelus*, n. gen.
(type *M. forcipatus*, Gorh.).
acuminatis ..... *Acropteroxys*, n. gen.
(type *Languria gracilis*, Newman).

ii. Oculi grosse granulati.
a. Tarsi, præsertim antici maris, valde hirtuli ;
lineis abdominalibus brevibus..... *Crotchia*, Fowler
(type *C. vagabunda*, Fowler).
b. Tarsi vix hirtuli ;
lineis abdominalibus nullis ..... *Barbaropus*, n. gen.
(type *Languria nyassæ*, Fowler).
lineis abdominalibus brevibus..... *Microlanguria*, Lewis
(type *Languria jansoni*, Crotch).

iii. Oculi fortiter granulati ;
lineis abdominalibus impressis, extus elevatis brevibus.
Cladoxena, Mots.

April 19, 1887.

Osbert Salvin, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary called attention to a set of eleven photographs containing representations of the principal objects of Natural History collected by the celebrated traveller Prejevalski during his recent expedition in Central Asia and an accompanying Catalogue, which had been presented to the Society's Library by Dr. A. Strauch, F.M.Z.S., and read some extracts from a letter addressed to him by Dr. A. Strauch on the subject.

Dr. Strauch stated that after Prejevalski had returned from his fourth journey, and had again given his valuable collection of Vertebrates to the Imperial Academy of Petersburg, it was determined by the Academy to have a special exhibition of all the zoological collections of Prejevalski in the new wing of the Academy buildings. The collection thus arranged contained specimens of 702 Mammals, 5010 Birds, 1199 Reptiles and Amphibians, and 643 Fishes, besides some Ethnological objects. The photographs now exhibited represented these objects as arranged for exhibition in the building of the Academy.

The catalogue, which was in Rnssian, contained the scientific names of the principal species so far as they had been determined.

Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell exhibited specimens of some Mollusca taken at Isleworth, Middlesex, and read the following notes :—

Arion bourguignati, Mabille.—This species, though differing

not only superficially, but anatomically, from its nearest relative in Britain, *A. hortensis*, Fér., has, until a few months ago, always been confounded with it, and has consequently not been recorded as British. It differs specially from all others of the genus in being keeled on the back in the young state, and is easily known from *A. hortensis*, of which I have specimens taken in company with *A. bourguignati*, by its perfectly white foot-sole and its narrow side-bands.

A. bourguignati appears to be very well distributed in Britain: up to the present it has been found in Yorkshire, Middlesex, Hampshire, Sussex, Cornwall, and my brother has recently taken a specimen at Coniston, Lancs. It has also been received from the neighbourhood of Clonmel, in Ireland.

Hyalina draparnaldi, Beck.—This species in Britain has appeared to be confined to the western parts (Cornwall, Devon, and Wales), and has not been found further east than Bristol. The occurrence therefore of a colony of the species at Isleworth is very remarkable, unless on the supposition that they were accidentally introduced from elsewhere with plants, as they were found close to a garden. The specimens are remarkable as belonging to a variety which may be called *maculosa*, characterized by having whitish spots irregularly placed all over the surface of the shell. This condition has been recorded by Pascal in the allied species *H. cellaria*, Müll., and is important because it is apparently an intermediate form between the translucent horny shells of this and the opaque calcareous ones of other species, the spots being due apparently to little deposits of carbonate of lime.

The Secretary read the following extract from a letter addressed to him by Mr. Albert A. C. Le Souef, C.M.Z.S., dated Melbourne, 11th March, 1887:—

"You will be interested to know that I have now a pond for living Duckbills (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) in our gardens. The pond is about fifty feet in diameter, and is lined with rough stone; it has a small island covered with ferns and rushes in the centre. In it are artificial burrows, and also boxes with dry grass in them. Water is always flowing through the pond. The Duckbills seem to do very well in it, and are a great attraction. I shall make further experiments in keeping them, with a view, if possible, of sending you some of them by my son Dudley, who, I think, will again visit England about the end of this year."

The following papers were read:—